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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1892.

Globe Pocket Calendar.

* FEBRUARY * 1892 *

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Moon's Phases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 A. M.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	12 P. M.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	20 P. M.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	27 P. M.
29							10 A. M.

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FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

Senator Hill's attempt to take the New York delegation to the State of New York by a counter-stroke. Read the proceedings of the meeting of the protesting Democrats in New York City. It will interest you.

Howard writes of the value of character, and cites Lincoln and others as illustrations of his interesting and valuable ideas. The articles on women's work and home life, on dresses, home decoration, and kindred subjects, will be found of more than average interest.

MARK TWAIN continues his story of "The American Claimant."

All the news of the week is given in presentable style.

The proceedings of Congress are set forth in a readable manner.

The editorial page is full of interesting and suggestive papers. They will well repay thoughtful perusal.

Send for new campaign circulars to agents and form a club.

THE ROOT OF SOCIALISM.

The two countries in Europe most exempt from socialist agitation are France and Russia. In France the government is responsible to the people; in Russia the government is responsible to nobody. In France the masses are reasonable because they think; in Russia they are silent because they are not permitted to think. European Socialism is, in general terms, a protest in behalf of responsible government. It is an agitation for republicanism, expressing itself as best it can. The more it is acknowledged that responsibility exists between the government and the people, the more subdued and unobtrusive are its manifestations.

If there are more Socialists in the little kingdom of Belgium than in all France the reason is not hard to find. In all France the reason is not hard to find. In all France the reason is not hard to find. In all France the reason is not hard to find.

The Emperor of Germany, hot-headed in everything, is reported to have suddenly determined upon a vigorous policy of repression of Socialism in all its forms. His efforts in such a direction are foredoomed to failure. Germany is not Russia. The glories of the old emperor's reign have not been forgotten in Berlin, and Kaiser WILHELM may find to his cost that in seeking to repress freedom of speech he has pushed the automatic idea much too far.

THE BEST TARIFF REFORM POLICY.

The policy which is to prevail in Congress under Chairman SPRINGER of the ways and means committee in dealing with the tariff question finds many warm commendations. The simplest way, undoubtedly, to deal with a vast scheme of taxation is to attack it at the points where it is most in need of abatement. Attempts to frame new bills often result in an endless round of discussion, much of which deals with the theoretical bearings of the subject. Thus, between partisan talk and the attempt to manufacture partisan politics, the practical bearings of tariff burdens are too apt to be forgotten.

Of course with a Republican Senate and a hostile President little in the way of positive enactments can be effected. But the measures of relief passed by the House, if rejected by the Senate, will undoubtedly form the best campaign material; and, as in 1890, so in 1892, there would be glorious gains for the cause of Democracy and tariff reform.

It is a question whether the proper and natural way to reform a tariff system is not to change it gradually as the exigencies of particular industries may require, rather than to frame a blanket bill. At any rate, our congressional leaders have decided that the best way to grapple with existing legislation is to attack it in detail rather than by formulating an entirely new tariff system.

If the Senate insists upon defeating measures for the removal of the duties on oil, salt, lumber and other articles the odium of the refusal will fall upon its waning Republican majority. Every tentative measure for relief will serve as an object lesson for voters in the coming election. We have had tariff bills in the House, in the judgment of many friends of reform, at any rate for the present. The best direction that can be given to popular opinion just now seems to be in the line of repeal, leaving the responsibility for defeat with the opposition. When the people have again demonstrated by their votes, even more emphatically than two years ago, that they have had enough of McKinleyism it will be time to think of projecting a new and comprehensive bill which shall be endorsed by the temperate good sense of the country.

The policy of attacking the McKinley tariff in detail commends itself to Chairman SPRINGER and his co-workers as the most practicable that can at present be adopted. The measure of Republican opposition will be the measure of the unfitness of the ruling party to satisfy the

growing demand of the people for relief from unjust taxation.

IN ORDER FOR BUSINESS.

After sitting over two months the House of Representatives finds itself at last provided with a complete set of rules for the guidance of its proceedings.

Such a delay in getting the machinery of legislation in working order seems remarkable, though the despotism of the House of Representatives is a fact that has been responsible for the caution that has been displayed in framing the new rules.

But, irrespective of any discussion as to rules, the fact is that the House has far more business on its hands than it can attend to, and an astonishing small percentage of legitimate bills can be pushed through, even if they are given any thought at all.

The national House is a bulky institution. The time is not far distant when its membership will be so far increased as to become incompatible with the proper execution of business. The most ingenious framing of rules will not satisfy the demands of the enormous number of bills that will be brought before it.

It has been suggested that the committee should be either provided with expert assistance or else that more business should be relegated directly to the action of the members, and thus partially dispense with the slow motions of committees.

At all events, the inadequacy of the present methods of transacting business of deal with the amount of work on hand is becoming more and more serious, and some sweeping change will yet have to be devised by which Congress shall be able to dispose of a reasonable amount of the legitimate measures which claim attention and action.

"SPECULATION OF THE MIND."

The committee on agriculture in Congress has been trying to find out through the testimony of well-known Western operators the true inwardness of speculation in "futures," in view of a prospective bill for suppressing its most questionable features.

The statements of some of the most active operators, touching the ethics and metaphysics of such operations, is quite ingenious and amusing. A. J. SAWYER, a business man of Minneapolis, defines dealing in futures as a "speculation of the mind."

This definition is certainly comprehensive enough to cover a variety of enterprises in which the sole purpose is to put down one dollar and take up two, irrespective of the consideration of whether the newly-acquired dollar has been legitimately earned or not.

There is a sense in which dealings in futures have sometimes been justified on grounds that are not so easily disputed. One party may guarantee to make a bona fide delivery to another at a certain future date of something, which according to the stipulation shall not go beyond a fixed price. Where the intention is not purely speculative this may easily be considered an insurance transaction, and as such is as legitimate as any other in its line. The buyer simply insures himself in this way through the selling agent against the contingency of being obliged to purchase it beyond a certain figure.

But Mr. SAWYER'S "speculation of the mind" may mean almost limitless scope for the men who operate wholly on margins and whose purpose is wholly speculative. These persons deal in fictions. Their "speculation of the mind" amounts to a mere bet on what future prices will be at a given date. When this is the case it is not easy to see how it differs in principle from ordinary gambling.

But the trouble with arbitrary statutes in these matters is that they make no discriminations in the motives attending transactions. The coal dealer who agrees in June to deliver 10 tons of coal in December at a certain price, has made a venture in futures and the buyer has insured himself against the loss involved in having to pay over a certain figure for his coal. No one would care to question the legitimacy or morality of such a transaction.

It is not difficult to distinguish between the legitimate insurance feature of "futures" and professional betting on the future condition of the markets. It lies in the motive. Unfortunately, however, all arbitrary statutes are confronted by the inevitable limitation that they cannot provide for motives, and in some cases are quite as likely to work mischief as to assure correction.

EFFECT OF BLAINE'S WITHDRAWAL.

It is impossible yet to fully measure the extent to which Mr. BLAINE'S withdrawal has disappointed and discouraged the masses of his party.

Only here and there a Republican leader is found fearless enough to express in words the universal Republican feeling. Congressman HENRY CABOT LODGE, however, is one who speaks out frankly and says: "Of course Mr. BLAINE'S withdrawal will be a great disappointment to the masses of the Republican party who have been looking for his nomination, and desiring it with the most extraordinary unanimity."

Mr. LODGE is undoubtedly correct in his statement of the practically unanimous desire of his party for Mr. BLAINE'S nomination. Of course the Federal officeholders, nearly all of whom had up to this time been showing strong symptoms of the prevailing BLAINE fever, are suddenly enveloped in silence. Collector BRAND declines to be interviewed, even by the Journal. So does Postmaster HART. Aspirants for office, no less than present occupants of office, have in the same desecrated fashion, abruptly shut off their BLAINE enthusiasm, and left only a few incorrigible boomers, like JESSE GOVE and JOSEPH A. MANLEY, to continue the vain and unprofitable—decidedly unprofitable—clamor for the great Declined.

All that sort of gratitude which consists of a "lively sense of favors yet to come" turns at once from BLAINE and gathers promptly around HARRISON. Men will worship the rising and not the setting sun. The President is now plainly perceived to be the Republican commissary-general; the provision that in his charge, henceforth, all such falls upon all the BLAINE shouters who expect to have or to hold anything under the barely possible next Republican administration. All this follows in the old beaten track of human nature as applied to politics. "The king is dead! Long live the king!" And the re-declaring touch of humor, which a kind Providence always sends to relieve the pathos of even the worst misfortune, is found in the numerous and nimble bobbing up of the far-sighted Republican patriot, who rushes into print and says: "I have always believed that Mr. HARRISON'S nomination would be the best thing for the party."

In short, the Republican place-holders and place-seekers fully recognize that the enthusiasm of the hungry and sagacious partisan belongs now to HARRISON.

In spite of this transfer of the "organized appetite" of the party in a lump to the President's following, the declaration of Congressman LODGE that BLAINE'S declination is "a great disappointment to

the masses of the Republican party," and that those masses desired BLAINE'S nomination "with the most extraordinary unanimity" remains true. The bread-and-butter brigade will turn in with lock-step precision for HARRISON'S renomination, and they will probably have their way. But the masses of the party have lost their idolized leader, and new roads are to be opened for the very reason that there are no industries to call for them.

The dismal picture of Russian famine is a vast object lesson. It teaches that manufacture is the handmaid of agriculture. Where these two exist side by side in normal proportions the greatest safeguard against distress has been provided. If a sudden blight comes upon the one the unemployed can for the time resort to the other. When a blight falls upon the crops the other industry can assist the unemployed farmer to wages that will at least purchase food, and there exists in such countries the guarantee that food can be distributed.

enough, too, within the empire if it could be got where it is required, and if the idle peasantry had any outside employment by which to secure the money to buy bread. In Russia, unfortunately, we find great provinces unrelieved by a single branch of industry which can furnish work to the unemployed, and new roads are not needed, for the very reason that there are no industries to call for them.

The late Cardinal MANNING is said to have died having only \$500 in this world's goods. It is the most impressive compliment that virtue could pay to a great and good man in any age, when the temptation to riches seems nearly universal.

Some of the BLAINE men in their disappointed talk of starting a boom for ROBERT T. LINCOLN. No doubt they reason that the son of his father would make a better run than the grandson of his grandfather, who is at present locum tenens at the White House.

Chicago secured \$3,000,000 as a testamentary fund for a public library. If the city were as well supplied with bread, as they promise to be with books, the happiness of the race seems to be assured.

Vienna is favored with a new epidemic, which combines the pleasing features of fever and cholera. Here's hoping it never gets beyond the "blue Danube" that is really green.

Lovely American woman was again captured yesterday by a titled foreigner. Well, here's hoping that the pretty Duchesse de ROCHEFORTAULD may be happy.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every household. Its projectors declare that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

There was a very large gathering last night in New York to protest against the midwinter convention which has been called by the Democratic committee. The resolutions adopted were very positive in character, and were the speeches, and a committee of 50 will carry the grievance of Mr. CORTLAND and his associates to Chicago, if the date of the New York convention is not changed. The outlook for harmony among Empire State Democrats, so far as speaking, upon any Empire State candidate is concerned, is anything but cheerful.

Japan's generosity towards the Columbian exhibition is worthy of the great country of the East. She is able to catch the spirit of modern enterprise, and preserve at the same time, those characteristics which have won admiration from all intelligent observers who have visited the land of the Mikado.

But the home demand for Eastern fish will always be good. Not only this, but the shipment of fish to Europe will naturally increase. In this connection it may be stated that the experiment of sending live lobsters to England has proved a success and will result in a large and lucrative trade.

There will always be business and remuneration for the hardy fishermen of New England, though, as in every other undertaking, competition may change the trade situation as the country grows older and enterprise pushes on.

PENSIONS FOR WORKINGMEN.

One of BISMARCK'S final strokes of cunning before retiring from public affairs was to inveigle the workmen into a scheme of state insurance against disability and old age.

The scheme is an enlargement of the practice of our government in taking hospital dues from sailors, the recorded regular payment of which dues entitles the sailor to hospital care in case of sickness and decrepitude.

Under the Bismarckian scheme every workman in Germany is provided with a card, upon which the payment of his pension tax is certified at successive dates, and the employer's tax is certified to on the same card.

The institution of the workmen over the prospect of a state pension has received a rude shock upon the discovery that these cards serve as fatal talismans upon which are made to write down their records in such a way as not only to subject themselves to the espionage of the authorities, but to leave themselves open to blacklisting at the hands of employers; for if there is a gap in the succession of dates of certification it is known that they have been engaged in a strike or have assumed some sort of rebellious attitude towards the employing classes.

The German workmen now find out that they have been sold, and they want to throw up the whole business as a trick to feed the coffers of their enemies and place them at the mercy of blacklisting employers.

This incident in Germany, the home of socialism, may serve to remind the American workman that state help instead of self help is a policy so liable to mislead that it is almost a truism to say that it will always be watched with whatever source it may originate.

A SAD LESSON IN CIVILIZATION.

That a famine can occur in this age in any country that has advanced beyond barbarism is proof that the conditions of civilization in the stricken land are lamentably bad.

Had the same blight that ruined the crops of Russia fallen upon Germany a famine would have come to her relief from all quarters, and would have been promptly distributed. The cities would have given employment to the famishing peasantry and shielded them from starvation. If not a blade of grass should grow in Great Britain, yet no famine could possibly result.

Russia's misfortune is that she lacks diversified industries and ample means of intercommunication. Out of her vast population of over 100,000,000 more than eight-tenths are thrown back upon the one resource of agriculture. Less than one-tenth of her people live in cities. This means that, unlike the conditions that prevail in all the other great civilized nations of today, Russia's manufacture fails to supplement her agriculture to the extent which, as in Great Britain or Germany, would make a famine impossible.

A nation would grow rich and be constantly well fed if manufacture were the sole employment of her people. But on the other hand, no country is proof against famine in agriculture is almost the sole employment. The existence of manufacture is the exclusive employment such means are almost sure to be wanting.

There is money enough in Russia to purchase all the food she needs, and it is a question whether there would not be food

CONFIDENTIAL

Five Largest Cities of United States.

To the Editor of The Globe:
Will you tell me the five largest cities in the United States, arranging in order, and the population of each one.
Yours truly,
EVENING READER.

New York, 1,710,715; Chicago, 1,098,576; Philadelphia, 1,044,894; Brooklyn, 983,945; St. Louis, 460,357.—Ed.

How to Make Hard Soap.

To the Editor of The Globe:
An easy method of making an excellent hard soap: Dissolve one pound of potash in two quarts of water; dissolve one ounce of borax in one quart of water; melt four pounds of clear grease; stir all together until it thickens. Pour into molds of a flat vessel and cut in cakes. The borax may be increased or diminished. The quality of the soap will depend upon the quality of the grease. Any kind of grease will make a good soap for the laundry. Pure mutton tallow will make a very excellent soap for the toilet.
POTESTOR.

District of Columbia Voters.

In what State can a citizen of the District of Columbia vote?
A. A. N.

Actual citizens of the District have no vote, but clerks of departments and officers of the government must reside in the States from which they are appointed.

Died in New Hampshire.

A resident of New Hampshire died intestate, leaving a widow and one daughter. No administrator was appointed, but the widow made a division of the property herself. They afterwards moved to Massachusetts and the daughter married.

1. Can the widow will her share of the property to any person?
2. Should she will the property to her daughter can she stipulate what shall be done with whatever she is left at the daughter's death, or will the husband have a claim?
G. S. S.

1. She could will away such personal estate as was her own, but would have no interest in the real estate that she could will away.

2. She could make such provisions in her will as she should see fit, and the daughter's husband would have no claim.

The Grocer's Bill.

I am owing a grocer's bill. According to law, what is the smallest amount I am compelled to pay every week?
HUSBAND.

There is no law on the subject. The grocer can make you pay all you earn over \$10 per week.

Her Aunt's Property.

Am I entitled to any of my aunt's personal or real estate? She died leaving a husband but no will; everything was in her name. I am her niece. C. A.

If she had no children, all the personal estate would belong to the husband, and the real estate also unless it amounted to more than \$5000.

Tenant's Obligation.

I lease a house, paying each month in advance, an accident occurs that puts the house in a condition unfit for habitation for about a week, but thinking it would be so long as that, I stayed in the house. Can the owner collect rent for the next month, or can I retain that week's rent?
P. D.

As you remained in the house you must pay the rent.

Can a person married in Maine secure a divorce in this State on the ground of non-support? I have lived here about five years. The parties have not been notified for 10 years or more. LAWYER.

Can get divorce after living in Massachusetts five years.

Wife's Right.

A man has real estate from which he gets an annual income of \$15,000. He has children, and in case of his death what would the wife hold in the estate?
J. M. L.

One-third of the income.

Broker's Commission.

A is owner of property he wishes to sell. B, a broker, makes the sale for him to C, and C pays part down, balance to be paid later. A refuses to pay B his commission until balance is paid. In case C does not pay balance as agreed, can B sue and collect his commission of A?—CONSTANT READER.

B is entitled to his commission now and can sue for same.

Note in N. H.

1. In how many years does a note outlaw in the State of New Hampshire?
2. I hold a note against a party, given in 1882; a small sum was paid on account of it in 1887 and the party died in 1891. I sent the note for payment and they returned it, saying it was outlawed. Can I collect it?
S. K. J.

1. Six years from last payment on account of it.
2. You can collect it.

No.

If a wife owns land and houses given to her by her husband, both having children by former marriage, and she has no other relatives her husband's signature to the will?

A. F.

Return of Births.

Is there a penalty if a midwife or doctor does not make return of a child's birth at the town or city clerk's office soon after the birth of the child?
EARNEST INQUIRER.

The statute says the birth shall be returned within 10 days, under penalty of forfeiture of not exceeding \$20.

His Daughter's Bills.

Am I obliged to pay my daughter's doctor bills? She is 26 years old and has not lived with me for the last nine months, and before she got married she paid her board? I am not worth a cent of property.
CONSTANT READER.

You are not liable unless you have been allowing her to contract bills and have paid them and have not notified the parties that you will not do so longer.

Building Restrictions.

1. A. Asks a building lot to B, the deed says B shall not build a house on it that costs less than \$3000. Have not the courts of Massachusetts in two or more cases decided that such restrictions are illegal? Can a man build such a house as he wants, provided it is not a nuisance?
2. Are the parents of a minor responsible for money the minor may borrow?
S. S. C.

1. The restrictions are perfectly legal and can be enforced in equity.

POSTAL CARD ENGLISH.

"Put into the Address on This Side"

Would be Exactly Right.
(N. A. Lindsey in Exeter, N. H.)

The new postal card is evidence that the difficulties of the English language are being engaged the attention of the post office authorities at Washington. To state in one line that the face of a postal card is reserved for the address has baffled the skill of each successive administration from those of the first postal cards up to date. Those first cards failed:

Address only on this side—the message on the other.

The bungle was so much scoffed at that it was soon changed to something that nearly all could understand.

Nothing but the address can be placed on this side.

But the falsity of that assertion was plain and all too soon it was changed to "Write on one side of the card as upon the other."

The next political genius who harnessed himself to the task achieved this verbiage:

Nothing but the address to be on this side.

To consider so week-end and tottering an ellipsis an English sentence is too much even for patriotism. Small wonder that it could not stand.

At last the feat has been essayed. The legend now runs:

This side is for address only.

It lacks the precision of the definite article, and more. It can hardly be deemed acceptable.

I rise, therefore, to remark that as Uncle Samuel finds the language so hard and so even for patriotism. Small wonder that it could not stand.

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THEIR SLEEPING ROOM.

Characteristic of Many Young Girls.

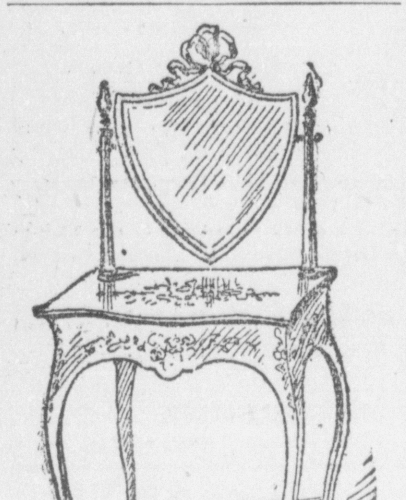
Daintiness and Other Attributes of the Thoughtful Child.

Some of the Belongings and How They May be Arranged.

WHEN a girl's past her 15th milestone, when she first begins to assert herself as something more than a child, she exhibits it first in her falling into dissatisfaction with the little sleeping room in which she has slept since she left the nursery.

The first desideratum for a sleeping-room is that it should not be cluttered, but should be capable of being thoroughly winnowed each day with fresh air and sunshine. The floor should either be covered with matting or shagreened, or painted a delicate gray or buff or a dull red. No sleeping room should have a carpet, and every young girl should know enough in these enlightened days about microbes and disease germs to prefer bare floors.

A few rugs here and there are best—a fur rug in white or gray or black for the bare feet to touch the first thing in the morning, a Keln rug before the dressing table, and one or two in other places about the room. The rugs should be tinted in pale shades or papered with a small and indistinct pattern.



MAID MARIAN'S DRESSING TABLE.

The white iron beds with brass mountings are exactly the things for a young girl's room, in their simplicity of detail and lightness of effect. A good single bed with brass rail and knob can be bought for \$10.00. For the single bed, a simple pillow is sufficient, and the prettiest covering in the world for such a bed is one of white, but of some dainty, figured fabric.

Maid Marian has her little white and brass bed dressed with soft French muslin. The ground work is a sunshiny buff, and all over it dainty pale pink primroses and tiny blue and green forget-me-nots.

Around the iron frame of the bed she fastened, by tying it to the framework with

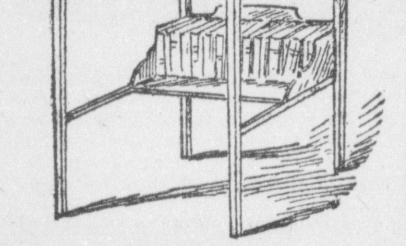


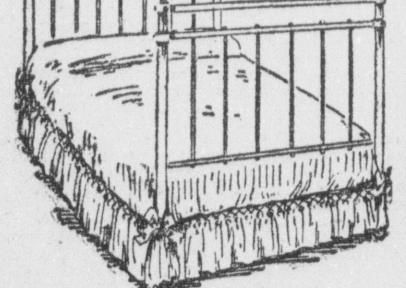
TABLE AND BOOK SHELF.

tapes, a gathered flounce of the saten just deep enough to reach the floor.

The cover of the bed was made of two widths of the saten edged all about, except at the upper end, where the bed frame whose colors repeated those of the saten.

This cover was wide enough to fall over the top of the bed, and long enough to be tucked under the lower edge of the pillow and then brought over its edge to make one covering answer for the whole bed.

Maid Marian had a Verne-Martin dressing table in the quaint Louis XV. design. Something almost as pretty as the Verne-Martin can be made by any girl for herself.



A WHITE AND BRASS BED.

at about one-fifth the cost of the first. The big box upholstered and draped with muslin had its possibilities exploded many times.

A girl who made this dressing table for herself began by buying an unpainted white deal table, with slender, well-turned legs.

Next she got the carpenter around the corner to have two small pine posts or standards turned for her to support the mirror in its position to support the mirror which she had already bought and measured. Then she saw the whole table, three coats of white enamel paint, with a light line of gold about the shelf and on the legs and posts.

The mirror was low and wide, with a two-inch white frame, and to hang it with big brass screws between the upright posts was an easy matter.

There is nothing prettier for a young girl's dressing table than the white and gold toilet pieces, powdered with tiny flowers in the Dresden patterns.

There are trays for brushes and combs, powder boxes, manicure boxes, jewel boxes, gold cream boxes, pin boxes and rings, and they seem to belong to girlhood more than an elaborate and expensive service of silver.

A light stand of oak or of painted pine, perfectly open below and just large enough to hold the toilet set, is what our girl should have.

The toilet set should be of some light and dainty decorated ware. Some of the most inexpensive sets are decorated with yellow sprays in Dresden designs, or with pink or blue all-over patterns, on a white or ivory ground.

Across the upper pane, which was left bare, was a piece of fine net in its natural color, smoothly stretched and fastened with yellow draped on a brass pole set down about a foot and a half from the top of the window.

Of making divans in these days of feminine household management, there is no need. A cot bed frame with a mattress covered with cretonne is perhaps the simplest.

A wide wicker chair is a good lounging chair, and cushions of cretonne will make it of the costliest little nest that any girl ever curled up her toes and fell to dreaming in.

So too, with a steamer chair with a bright rug folded lengthwise down it.

A little, low chair, without arms, she should have, the kind known among girls as a shoe-and-stocking chair, and one or two others beside: simple, all of these, and a light color and structure.

By the head of the bed there should be a little stand, just large enough to hold a candle and a glass of water, and a small table, and there should be a larger table for books and papers and the things that make a room a room.

A desk, too, if that can be. Mahogany is rich, but its dark tone is not so keeping with the brightness of the room as oak or cherry.

HELEN WATTESSON.

THE NEW STATIONERY.

All Envelopes are Either Square or Very Long—Coat-of-Arms Considered Sufficient Without Monogram.

Some things about the fashionable stationery really are new. One of these is the new mourning paper, which, instead of the usual black bordering has black tips at the corners.

For ordinary use the newest papers are of thick satin, with a finish that is neither rough nor smooth—"dull" is perhaps the word that best expresses it.

A new envelope, of white or pale gray, and the ornamentation is either in black or in silver. The sizes are in note and tablet.

There is less and less instinct for ornamentation on non-paper. Many persons will no longer use a monogram or initial, the address or the coat-of-arms being all that is permitted on the sheet, while the envelope is severely plain.

Among the fancy note-papers—those designated "decorated stationery"—the only variety seen at present that conforms to good taste is a dull gray, with a tiny fleur-de-lis in the upper left-hand corner of the sheet and in the flap that closes the envelope.

All envelopes are either square or very long, the latter being the fashion. Some are somewhat longer than it is wide, and a little larger than the ordinary note size, has a diagonal flap instead of the usual pointed one.

Another that is in perfect taste is a cool gray, wholly unornamented, save for the house address, in small silver letters.

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With inevitable belt.

This one is a Keftern type with a roll revers collar and cuffs to match. The inevitable belt is introduced, and the whole is quietly trimmed with a neat braid. It should fit like a glove.

As fetching and odd a ball gown as I have seen this season has just been completed for one of the much-talked-about belles to wear at a very swell ball that is soon to take place. It is of sea-green gauze, with a trail of gauze in the skirt, and with an airy dounce of gauze in a delicate front from about the bottom. The bodice is round and very delicate, and the sleeves are more apologies for such.

Fashion decrees that sleeves must needs be worn in evening frocks, and as this girl has the most exquisite Hebe-like arms she does not like to hide them away from admiring eyes, so she merely orders her maker to let the dress be made in the least but rather enhance the beauties of her firm white arms.

A deep bell of silver fringe, set with mock jewels, confines the bodice at the waist, and falling from it at the hips, the festooned garlands of pale pink roses and violets, bunches of the same flowers being used as shoulder knots.

As for the skirt, it is a simple moulding placed upon the wall about two and a half feet from the floor, and the skirt hangs down three and a half to four feet if the room is very high.

Of our every room must have a picture, which, in a simple moulding, placed upon the wall about two and a half feet from the floor, and the skirt hangs down three and a half to four feet if the room is very high.

Oil paintings, if you possess them, must have the place of honor. Be careful to have a painting in oils in such a manner that the light shall strike the picture from the same side in which it fell when the picture was painted.

If you hang an oil painting so that the light falls across it, instead of with it, that is a distinct error, and you will be conscious that something is wrong, although you may not know where the fault lies.

An oil painting is a complete thing in itself, quite above the plane of decoration. Frame it so as to bring out its merits irrespective of its surroundings.

Then try and bring your surroundings into harmony with the picture. It will be the soul of your room. Do not overwhelm it with a picture that is too large for the room.

In hanging an oil painting we tip it a little from the wall, that the picture may strike the eye at an angle, and that it will be the level. So much for pictures in oils.

For our ordinary flat furnishing we may well be content with tapestries, photographs, etc.

Tapestries are generally framed, either in white and gold, or in plain gold. They approximate more nearly to the class of oil paintings, and require heavier frames than other wall decorations or etchings.

For water colors there is infinite choice in frame, both in taste and price. If you desire only a simple binding, the mat should be of some delicate tint that carries out the general tone of the picture. The binding can be made of the same shade, a tone deeper.

For example, I have a little sketch with a green foreground, rather a strong blue mountain on horizon, beneath a lowering sky.

This is framed in a pale grayish blue mat. On each side of the picture, and on the top and bottom, is a binding, about the shade of the mountain.

Taking this as an instance, you can frame as many water colors as you please, tastefully and inexpensively. Remember that the framing must carry out the scheme of color suggested by the picture.

As photographs and etchings are brown in tone, frame them with a cream-colored mat and oak or mahogany binding, or you may have the frame broad, and what it touches the print, instead of a mat, put a silver moulding.

Photographs and steel engravings look best in all white mats and flat gilt frames.

If you are so fortunate as to possess a good oil painting, frame it and put it in a white frame with a white mat. There is a crisp, breezy, out-of-door effect about it, and it is a picture in itself.

Now if your pictures are small in size you will want to hang them in groups. A little scheme, hanging your largest picture in the middle of your selected space. Then, on either side, hang a smaller picture, so that balance each other as nearly as possible in size and shape.

One picture, placed higher than the centre picture. Then select one that is small and rather narrow and put it just above the middle one. In this way you will have a group that is graceful and effective.

So much depends upon the pictures you have, and the space at your disposal, that it is impossible to lay down very exact rules for the arrangement of pictures.

Be sure not to hang your pictures too high unless you balance them with book cases or other furniture. If you hang your pictures too high, they will be lost to sight.

Always place the most important picture where the eye is first attracted, and the least important at the heart of the picture. That is the centre of attraction, and if you fall to emphasize it, there will be a fault.

And here, I may say that Burne Jones' pictures are a most companionable masterpiece. They are a most companionable masterpiece. They are a most companionable masterpiece.

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hopefully educating at least three grocers in a tiny settled region of country in the better way. I have materially improved the canned tomatoes of one village, and given the besties of compressed yeast to many families.

How many brands of bicarb do my readers suppose exist? Or rather, how many varieties (for there are many varieties in each brand)? To my personal knowledge there are six.

A single firm of grocers quotes 36 varieties of cereals. But once let a woman begin to study grocers' catalogues for brands and she sees the strange names and is inclined to explore, not among women who buy by brands, but among women who regard winter vegetables, "the same old things week after week!"

OCTAVE THANET.

REDFERN HINTS.

Waistbands of wide folded silk are extremely fashionable and pretty, and ribbon is introduced as a trimming more than ever before. The foot trimming of ruffled ribbons is beginning to be seen on the spring gowns, and Redfern seldom turns out a gown for the coming spring which has not a ruche on its hem.

The spring coat of wattle or empire style, such a thoughtless lady wears a ball frock more than once before the critical eyes of the ever-watchful public.

Mrs. Grundy would never cease talking about it if she did. (This reminds me, by the way, that some time I am going to tell the readers of THE SUNDAY GLOBE just what my lady-in-society does with her cast-off ball frocks and abandoned dainty fixings.)

Another make of rich worn by the ill-fated queen is the mode; it is cut on the cross and very long, made of cloth and bordered with a full roll of silk lace. This turns over, and is tied around the bodice, the long ends falling lightly in front.

I was in a flitch of this description that Paul de Roche defied the queen during her prison days.

A new stuff, which is employed for theatre gowns, and for reception cloaks, is thick thread woolen tulle. It is called "Imperial tulle," and comes both black and colored, and is frequently dyed in chic French designs, and sometimes appears with a border. It is comparatively cheap and very effective.

MARIE JONHEAU.

THE MODES OF MARIE JONHEAU are being reconstituted. Square handkerchiefs or chiffon in all the latest colors, either simply hemmed to the depth of one inch and a half, or having a wide, interwoven satin border, are loosely tied about the neck.

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FROCK OF THE LAST ROUT.

Richer Than Any Previously Worn.

Lent's Coming Causes Society to Don Splendid Clothes.

Some of the Notable Gowns that Lent will Observe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12. Lent is fast approaching, and even gowns grow more and more ravishing. Time was when at the last balls of the season, and just before the lenten relaxation, the gowns worn were not so elegant or elaborate as those that appear at the first winter festivities; indeed, the fair ones often wore a loosely tied about the neck.

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In front, which were equipped with wide gold ribbon over a ruche, and with a pink liberty silk.

Another make of rich worn

